

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 15.

CHRIST'S HATRED OF SHAMS.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 11:37-44.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Be not deceived; God is not mocked."—Gal. 6:7.

This is a strange breakfast episode (to "dine" means literally, to breakfast). Jesus accepted three such invitations from the Pharisees and was accused of being a glutton and a wine bibber. Matt. 11:19; Luke 7:36, 38, 44. In this instance we are told plainly (v. 54) why he had been asked to this feast. At a later time, e. g., during the Passover week, Jesus delivered a special discourse against the Pharisees (Matt. 23) in which he repeated many of the things we study today.

Must Be Clean.

1. False vs. True cleansing (vv. 37-44). The orthodox Jew is very punctilious to avoid ceremonial uncleanness. In Christ's time this ceremonialism was at its highest development. To be defiled was far worse than to be morally unclean. This Pharisee "marveled" that Jesus was not likewise concerned with his outward acts (v. 39, see also Matt. 23:25, 26). To have a clean cup and platter was more important than to have a clean heart. In a fragment of Gospel found at Oxyrhynchus, Jesus is reputed to have said to a Pharisee: "Thou hast washed in waters wherein dogs and swine have been cast, and wiped the outside skin which also harlots anoint and beautify, but within they are full of scorpions and all wickedness. But I have been dipped in the waters of eternal life which come from the throne of God." Pious platters, presented in pride, must be inwardly purified.

Jesus pronounced three "woes," griefs that like an avenging nemesis hang over men of such a character. (1) A "woe" against those who make a show of tithing the common garden mint and herbs and at the same time avoid the weightier matters of just relations to their fellow men and love to God (v. 42). We are not to neglect our churchly duties at all, but these cannot be substituted for righteousness (see Micah 6:8). (2) A "woe" against those who love the places of pre-eminence (v. 43, cf. Matt. 23:6, 7). This spirit has not departed from the church after a lapse of centuries. It is unchristian, unchristlike. The great one must be the servant of all (Matt. 23:11, 20:28, John 13:14, 15, Phil. 2:5-8). (3) (v. 43). The third "woe" is directed against hypocrisy. To touch a grave was to become unclean, and hence they were white-washed to give men warning. Many Christians are without beautiful to behold, yet within full of dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanness.

The Three Woes.

II. Real vs. Sham Lives (vv. 45-54). The lawyers were the theologians, the expounders of the Mosaic law. Evidently the words of Jesus produced great conviction. The word "reproach" (v. 45) means "to entreat spitefully," and the probabilities are that he spoke to Jesus as if to rebuke him. Jesus at once pronounces three woes upon him and his class. (1) A "woe" because they laid burdens upon others which they themselves would not even touch with one of their fingers (Matt. 23:4). That is, they added to the law minute and troublesome details, which they declared to be more important than the law itself. (2) (v. 47) A "woe" is pronounced upon them for honoring the dead prophets and at the same time rejecting and persecuting those that were living. To honor dead teachers, to praise the prophets of the past, those whom we cannot endure while living, is a form of hypocrisy which costs but little. It implies that had they lived in the days of their fathers their conduct would have been indifferent, yet they are with the living prophets, following the example of their fathers. God foresaw this (v. 49) and the faithful minister of his word must expect a like treatment (Mk. 10:29, 30). (3) (v. 52). The third "woe" was pronounced against these religious teachers because, possessing the key to knowledge, they neither entered themselves nor would they allow others to enter; "ye enter not in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering in to enter." (Matt. 23:13, Am. 9:1). These lawyers, theologians, were professedly interpreters of the law, that law which was the foundation and bulwark of the Jewish nation. In fact, however, they had so obscured and "explained" that law as to leave men in darkness. Supposed to lead men into truth, they were shutting them out of the truth. What a terrible indictment of many of this present age.

We quote from the letter of a Wisconsin business man: "The average man is interested in the teachings of the Bible. If the Bible cannot stand upon its own feet, it is foolish to bolster it up by any personal ideas. We make too many apologies for Scriptures and do not stand squarely by what it teaches." Not a few who occupy the position of teachers obscure the truth of God and they shut men out of a real knowledge of him. Jesus thus replies to both Pharisees and the lawyer, that character is not a garment to wear, but it is the inward furnishing of the heart.

FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO TEACH

Questions For Applicants For
County Certificates.

EXAMINATION HELD FEB. 7.

Prepared by the State School Commissioner to Test the Mental Qualifications of Those Who Seek Positions as Teachers in the Public Schools.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination for teachers Feb. 7, for elementary school certificates:

ARITHMETIC.

1. A school room is 39 ft. long, 30 ft. wide and 12 ft. high. If there are 40 pupils in the room how many cubic yards of space are there for each pupil?
2. Find the cost of lathing and plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 19 ft. by 36 ft. and 12 ft. high, at 30c per square yard, making one-half allowance for three doors each 3 ft. 8 inches by 8 ft., and 6 windows each 4 ft. by 7 1/2 ft.
3. A 6 months note for \$300 without interest dated October 26, 1912, is discounted February 21, 1913, at 6%. What are the proceeds?
4. 11,500 bushels of wheat were bought through an agent who charged 3/4% for buying. If the agent paid 85c per bushel for the wheat, \$162.50 freight and \$12.50 insurance, what sum should be remitted to him in full payment?
5. A fruit grower planted an orchard of 1500 fruit trees. There were 50% more cherry trees than peach trees, 50% less quince trees than peach trees, and as many apple trees as all of the other trees together. How many trees of each kind in the orchard?
6. A commission merchant had in storage 200 barrels of apples, the value of which he insured at 2%. He paid \$16 premium. How much per barrel was the value of the apples?
7. A man having a certain distance to travel went 2 of it the first day, and 25 of it the second day, and 28 the third day, and the remainder, which was 40.5 miles on the fourth day. What was the entire distance?
8. A man bought 160 sheep at \$4.12 1/2 each. 10 of the sheep were killed. At what price per head must he sell the remainder to incur no loss?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

- Based in part on Miller's The Teacher.
1. "Tact is quick or intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper or right." Show the difference between tact and policy.
 2. What is one's personality? What is meant by a strong personality? A pleasing personality? Show the great need for teachers of the right personality.
 3. Account for the unnatural tone of voice of many pupils when reading or reciting in school, especially in the primary grades.
 4. Show by brief discussion when and how to teach the proper use of the dictionary. How are dictionaries ordinarily arranged in order that a word may easily be found and its proper pronunciation determined?
 5. For what purpose is the enumeration of school youth taken each year? Who are considered children of school age in Ohio?
 6. Point out in as many places as possible the waste found in the present school system of Ohio. What is the remedy for this waste?
 7. What is the chief purpose of the recitation? Of the assignment of a lesson? In what ways do you direct study in your school?
 8. Discipline is mental and moral training either under one's own guidance or under that of another. Discuss.

HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURE.

1. (a) What was the highest yield in your county secured by any boy or girl in the corn growing contest this year? (b) Who was the first prize winner in the state corn growing contest last year? (c) Who was the winner this year? (d) Give the yield secured in each case.
2. Outline in a general way your plan of teaching agriculture in the high school.
3. (a) Name five subjects that have been given an important place in the state course in agriculture for the high school. (b) Into what two parts is the work on "Soil" divided?
4. What causes soils to puddle? How can this be prevented?
5. What is meant by plants becoming adapted to the climate? What is De Candolle's Law on this subject?
6. Why do we hear so much about the necessity of improving our live stock on the farm? What is the relation of improved live stock to modern methods of farm practice?
7. How can a county experiment farm be secured? What are the duties of local county farm agents as they are now employed in Ohio?
8. (a) What are the chief reasons for the decreased productivity of the soil? (b) How can a rundown soil be made to produce a normal yield of farm crops?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Account for the color of the skin. How is the color of the skin affected by sunlight? By constant darkness?
2. Name and locate at least six important muscles of the body. How are the muscles attached to the bones?
3. Give the uses of peristalsis. What are the special functions of bone cells?
4. Describe briefly the adjustable seat and desk that is used in modern school buildings. What advantage to the teacher is there in having adjustable school furniture?
5. Name and locate the most important glands of the body. Explain the function of each of the glands named.

6. Where is the energy of the body stored? Show how overwork diminishes the energy supply of the body. What is the original source of energy?

7. Alcohol is not classed as a food. Why? Show the action of alcohol on the stomach. On the blood. On the nerves?

8. What is the alimentary canal? Name the divisions of the alimentary canal. Which do you consider the most important of these divisions? Why?

AGRICULTURE.

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2. (a) What grades in the elementary school study "Second Division" work in Agriculture? (b) Discuss what you consider the most important work in this division as outlined in the "State Course of Study in Elementary Agriculture".
3. Define the following terms: Colostrum, perennal, formalin, kainite and cauliflower.
4. (a) Why should rural social life in some communities be improved? (b) In what way could the consolidation of schools aid in community betterment?
5. What have S. M. Babcock, Luther Burbank, P. G. Holden, John L. Macadam and Cyrus H. McCormick done to promote a better Agriculture?
6. (a) Name five books on elementary Agriculture that are recommended in the state course. (b) Four farm papers.
7. (a) Name two crops that are rich in protein. (b) Two that are largely used for green manuring.
8. Who was the founder of Arbor Day? (b) Some teachers have pupils plant flowers, shrubs and trees on home grounds on Arbor Day. Discuss briefly what you think of this plan.

GRAMMAR.

1. Write a direct quotation and change to an indirect quotation, giving special attention to the correct punctuation.
2. What is indirect discourse? Write at least two illustrations of indirect discourse.
3. Show by illustration that you understand the correct usage of how, which, what and that as relative pronouns.
4. How does a verb agree with its subject? When are verbs called impersonal, defective? Illustrate each in a sentence.
5. Define mode. How many tenses has the indicative mode? Illustrate each tense of the indicative mode by a synopsis of some verb.
6. "Whenever I cross the river on its bridge with wooden piers. Like the odor of brine from the ocean comes the thought of other years."
7. Give a complete analysis of the quotation of number 6, or diagram the sentence.
8. Choose any transitive verb and write the participles and infinitives that may be formed from this verb. Show the difference between the participles and the verb. Between the infinitives and the verb.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Why is Pittsburgh a great center for steel manufacturing? Also show in your answer the necessity for close intercourse between Pittsburgh and Cleveland.
2. Show in a brief paragraph the commercial value of the Panama Canal. How will the Panama Canal aid the commerce of European countries?
3. Name the principal cities on the Ohio River between Steubenville and the mouth of the Ohio. What are the chief industries of these cities?
4. Name six great corn producing states of the United States. What climatic conditions make Minnesota a greater wheat producing state than corn producing state?
5. Name the states that border on Missouri and the capital of each state.
6. Name at least five of the most important rivers of Europe. Into what bodies of water do these rivers empty?
7. How many states are there in the United States? Name the last two states that were admitted to the Union.
8. What is the area and population of the county in which you live? Name the townships of this county.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

- (Including Civil Government.)
1. When and under what circumstances did West Virginia become a state of the United States?
 2. Why did England succeed in establishing more permanent settlements in America during the Colonization Period than any other Nation? Answer this question definitely.
 3. State several reasons why Massachusetts led in the controversy between the Colonists and England previous to the Revolutionary War.
 4. Who were among the foremost men that helped to frame the Constitution of the United States? Who was president of the convention?
 5. What are the Bill of Rights Amendments to the Constitution of the United States? What states favored these amendments? Why?
 6. How are United States Senators elected? Who are the United States Senators from Ohio? Name two other leading United States Senators.
 7. Write briefly of the work of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, and as a Representative in Congress.
 8. When was the Emancipation Proclamation issued? What was the most important provision of this proclamation?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Define the following words: cite, dubious, censure, imply, nullify, repudiate, wane, pungent, malign, innate.
2. Write synonyms of the following words: insight, model, rend, surmise.
3. Define a letter, a syllable, a word. How are the elementary sounds classified?
4. Illustrate by words properly marked six sounds of a.
- 5-10. Spell: capillary, promontory, cauliflower, exercising, jasmine, cameo, saesafra, eulogy, shinney, salvia, receptacle, eymology, corolla, obsolete, tricassee, crochot, mucilage, macadamize, discipline, schedule.

A RACE FOR FOOD

It Was Slow and Painful and Over Arctic Ice Fields.

PLIGHT OF TWO EXPLORERS.

Their Fight Against Death by Starvation and the Visions That Were Conjured Up by the Torture of the Maddening Pangs of Hunger.

The terrible phantom that haunts every traveler in the desert is the possibility that he will not find water. The arctic explorer rarely suffers from thirst, but another danger, equally terrible and menacing, is always on his trail—starvation.

In "Lost in the Arctic" Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, the explorer who, after having been given up for dead for over two years, was picked up in east Greenland by a sailing vessel, gives a graphic account of his race against hunger. Their sledge dogs dead, their outfits abandoned, every morsel of food long since devoured, the only hope of Mikkelsen and his companion was to reach 17 Kilometer Naeset where, on the fall trip, they had left a few tins of food.

"Every two hours we make a short halt, but the rest is spoiled by the thought of the uncomfortable quarter of an hour that awaits us when we start and try to get our stiffened muscles into working order again. Our feet especially are very painful; the ankles are swollen and horribly tender."

"The pangs of hunger increase every minute. For my own part, I can think of nothing but food. At first my thoughts dwell upon all sorts of dishes, but gradually they concentrate themselves upon sandwiches—Danish sandwiches. In particular my fancy turns upon the food that I have seen given away to beggars, and I grow furious at the thought of the contempt with which these gentry often regard such gifts."

"Gradually the thought takes possession of me that I am walking in the streets of Copenhagen, eagerly on the lookout for sandwiches. Suddenly I spy what I am seeking, a little white object lying to the right of me. I turn to pick it up, but as I stop my foot strikes against a stone. The shock brings me back to stern reality. I take in my belt and stagger on again."

"Iversen is in no better case. I notice that he frequently stops and peers through the fieldglass at something on ahead; then he lets the glass fall again, with a shake of the head. Once or twice I ask what he is looking at, but the answer is always the same—he thought he had discovered a case of provisions, but it turned out to be a rock."

"According to our reckoning, we ought to reach 17 Kilometer Naeset by about 6 in the evening. We keep a sharp lookout for the point and sight something about 4 o'clock that looks like it. Once more, however, we are doomed to disappointment. It is not the point."

"We pass many old camping places, relics of the Denmark expedition; but, although we search long and carefully among the old tins for any remains of food, we find nothing. In the gathering darkness every point we approach seems to us the one we seek. Encouraged by the thought of food, we redouble our efforts. But when we get close enough to see that it is not the point our flickering flame of energy dies down, and we stagger sullenly along with bowed heads."

"We have no longer any idea of our whereabouts, and it is indescribably unnecessary to see time after time the same headland with the two small hillocks at its foot, the ghost of 17 Kilometer Naeset. About 10 o'clock, half mad with hunger and exhaustion, we give it up and, creeping as close together as possible, try to sleep. But the pain in Iversen's leg is so great that he cannot sleep, and he is half out of his mind. He wakes me at midnight and begs me to go on."

"It is bitterly cold, and the wind has shifted so that it is blowing in our faces. Staggering unsteadily and feeling our way with our sticks, off we go into the darkness."

"Finally, after another long march, we sight a point that resembles 17 Kilometer Naeset, and this time it is no trick of the imagination. The race is won, for at the point we find fuel and tins of soup and peas."

Ancient Memphis.

Over the site of the ancient city of Memphis, once the fair city of the world, now buried by a thick deposit of Nile mud, stand stately palms, which yield a luscious fruit. Over the city the peasant Egyptians carry on their agricultural pursuits, and the palms yield the entire food of the peasants during a large part of the year.—Argonaut.

Carrying a Point.

"You made some enemies," said the consoling friend, "but you carried your point."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "sometimes a man carries a point with about the same amount of personal comfort that he derives from sitting on a tack."—Washington Star.

Recognition For the Ghost Story.

Elderly lady (partial invalid) requires companion: one who has traveled or can tell good ghost stories preferred.—Advertisement in London Times.

They seem to take the sun from the world who would withdraw friendship from life.—Cicero.

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THE Nuform is a popular priced corset, modeled on lines that perfect your figure. It defines graceful bust, waist and hip lines and fits at the back.

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A few spare hours employed by applicants daily for the next two months, with well directed efforts devoted to our interests will secure this opportunity, without cost.

Applicants should give age—how time is now employed and grade of schooling. Full information on request.

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MOWRYSTOWN.

Feb. 9, 1914.

Mrs. D. B. Allman left today for Cincinnati to visit the Millinery openings.

Mrs. Fenton, of Winchester, is a guest of the Rhoten families.

Jennie Funk returned Thursday from a visit with relatives at Martinsville and Blanchester.

Rev. S. E. Wilkin went to Cincinnati last Thursday to meet his wife, who came from Dayton. When they arrived here on the night train a reception and hearty welcome was given them by a company of his church people who had assembled at his home.

Miss Josie Diehl is some better.

Lewis Euverard, of Hillsboro, spent Monday night and Tuesday with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Mattie Lods, of Portsmouth, is with her parents, Moore Kay and wife.

The little child of Lew Naylor and wife is slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

S. E. Kay, of Cincinnati, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives near Taylorsville.

Mrs. Zilphra Carr, who has been the guest of Mrs. Elida Roberts the past week returned to her home in New Market a few days ago.

Rev. Asbell is holding revival services at the Ketterman Chapel.

Ed Ferguson is home again after an extended visit with friends at Muncie, Ind.

The Rebekah I. O. O. F. Lodge en-

joyed a pleasant evening on their meeting night when the degree was conferred on a candidate. A visiting brother, S. E. Young, of Beatrice, Neb., was present and gave an address that all the members appreciated. After the work, dainty refreshments were served which everybody heartily enjoyed.

Those who have attended the Tabernacle service at Hillsboro have enjoyed the meetings.

Russell Riley and family, of Blanchester, spent a part of last week with relatives in this vicinity.

The News-Herald is a welcome paper in this vicinity.

Chas. Euverard, aged 60 years, son of Frederick and Catharine Euverard, died at the State Hospital at Athens last week. He was an inmate 32 years. His body was shipped to this place and taken to the Bell's Run cemetery where he was placed beside his father and mother, who preceded him to the Better Land. The friends desire to thank Rev. Elliott for the beautiful service he conducted and the words, "In my Father's House are many Mansions" which were so fitting for this occasion. They also desire to thank all who gave assistance and sympathy on this sad occasion. Those who attended the funeral from Hillsboro were: G. L. Euverard, wife and two daughters, Miss Coral and Elsie, Homer Euverard and wife and Mrs. L. G. Marconet.

"Why does a monkey wear his tail draped around his neck?"

"The imitative little rascal saw a woman with a fur boa."—Louisville Courier-Journal.